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Miura et al.

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(54) **DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING SAME**

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H05K 3/36 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1333 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **H05K 3/361** (2013.01); **G02F 1/1345** (2013.01); **G02F 1/13452** (2013.01); **G02F 1/133305** (2013.01); **G02F 1/13454** (2013.01); **H05K 2201/09109** (2013.01); **H05K 2203/1572** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC G02F 1/1345; G02F 1/13452; G02F 1/13454; G02F 1/13458
USPC 349/149-152
See application file for complete search history.

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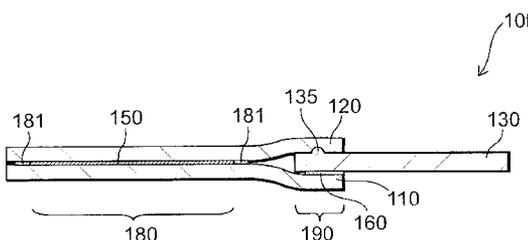
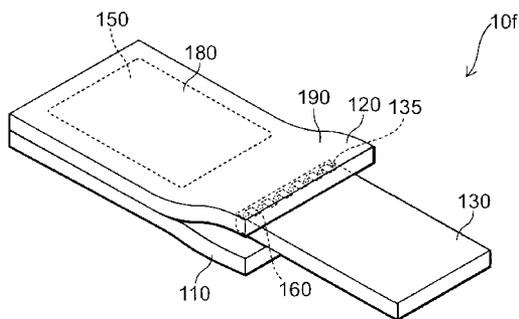
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A display device includes: a flexible first substrate; a flexible second substrate provided facing the first substrate; a display part; and a wiring substrate. The display part has a display component which is disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate. The display component produces at least one of an optical characteristic change and a light emission. The wiring substrate is connected to a connection pad provided on at least one of the first substrate and the second substrate. At least a portion of the wiring substrate is interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate outside the display part.

18 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets



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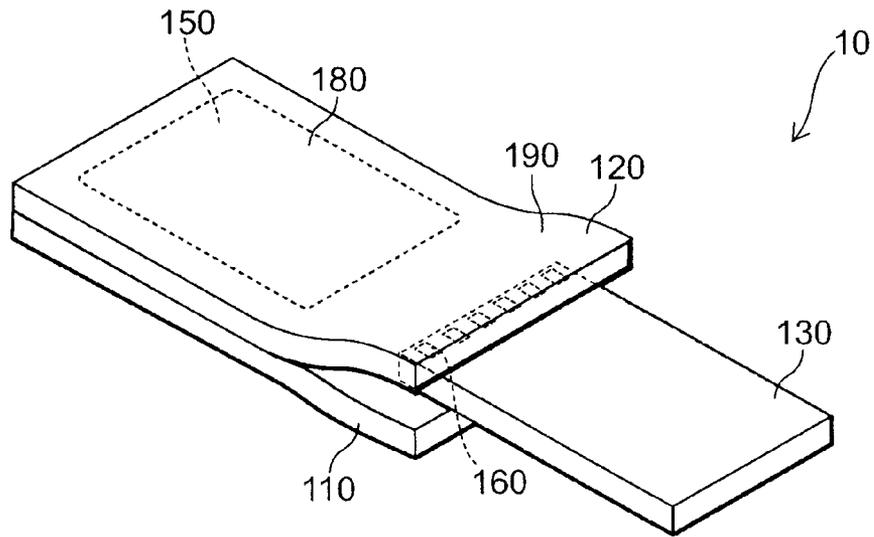


FIG. 1

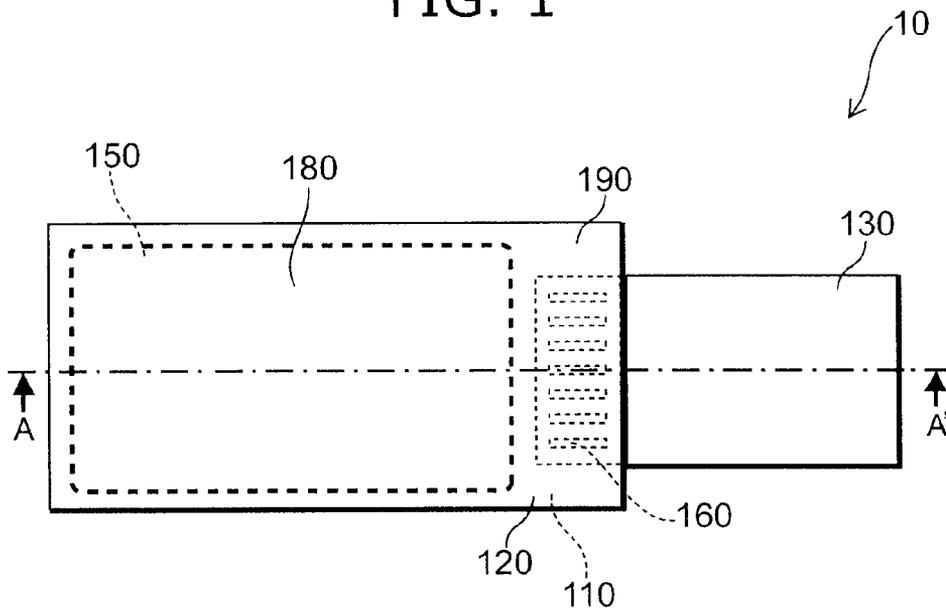


FIG. 2A

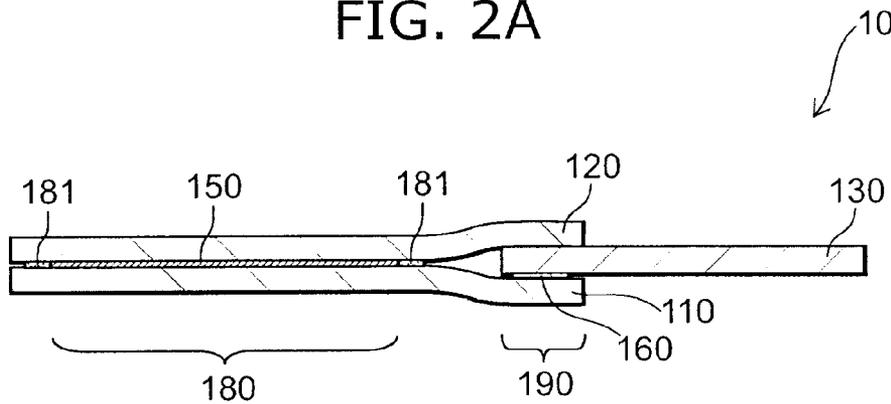


FIG. 2B

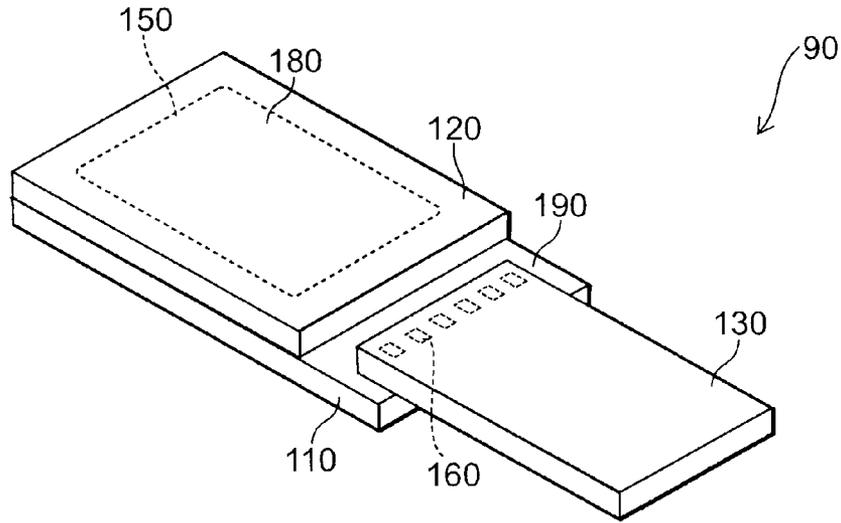


FIG. 3

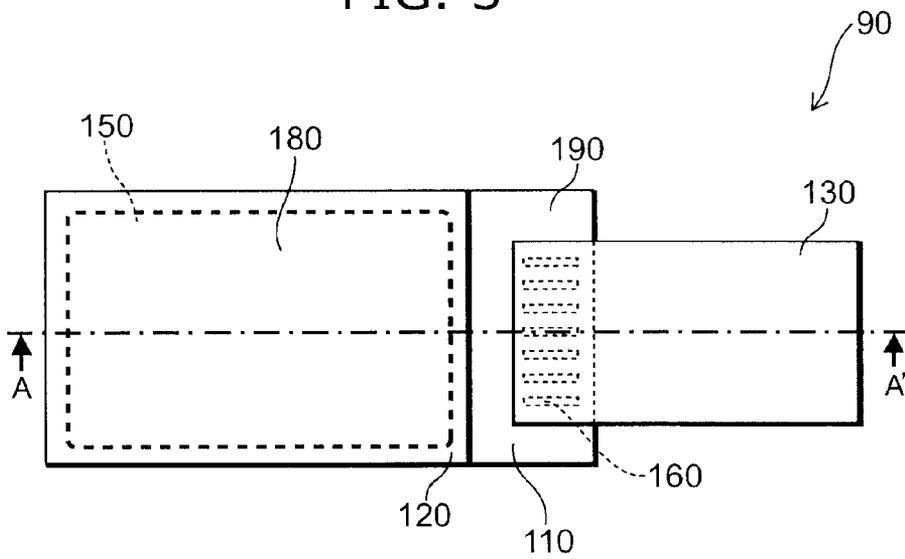


FIG. 4A

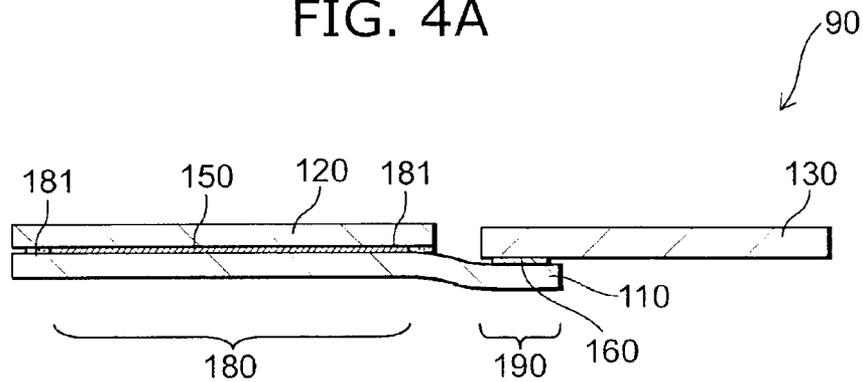


FIG. 4B

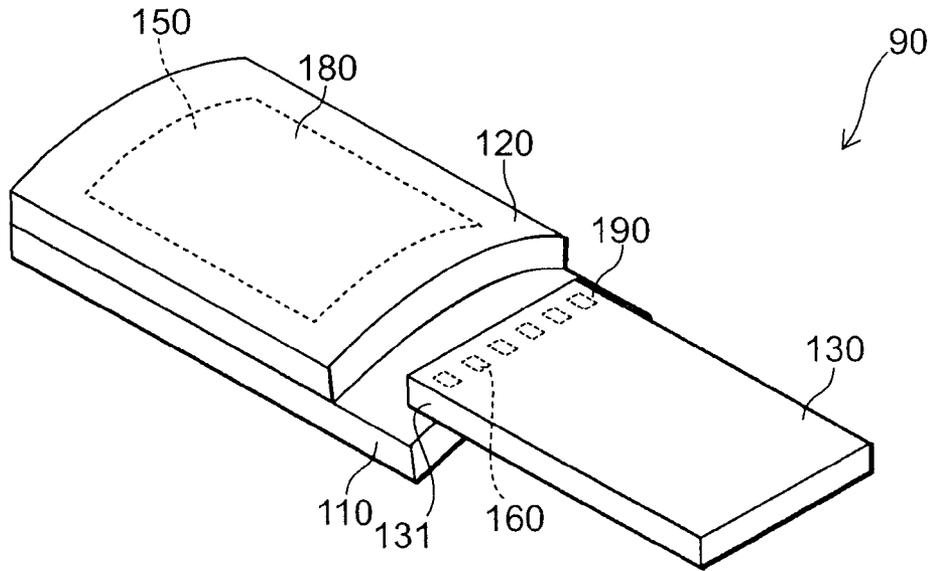


FIG. 5A

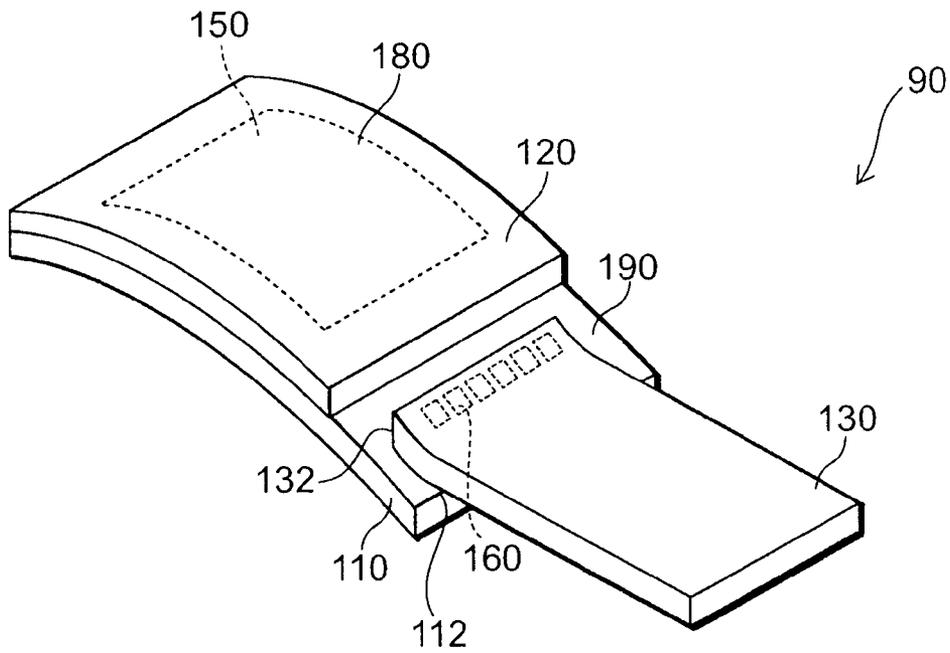


FIG. 5B

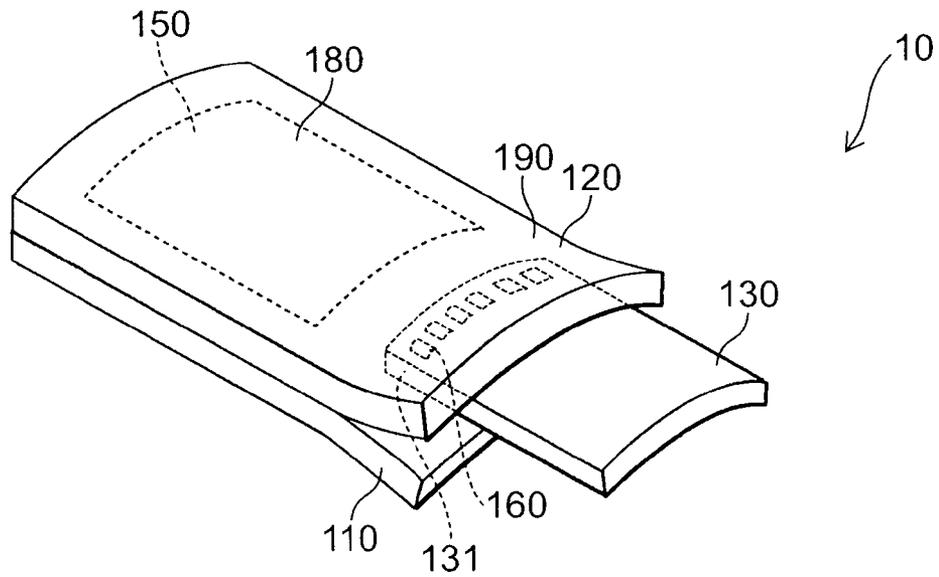


FIG. 6A

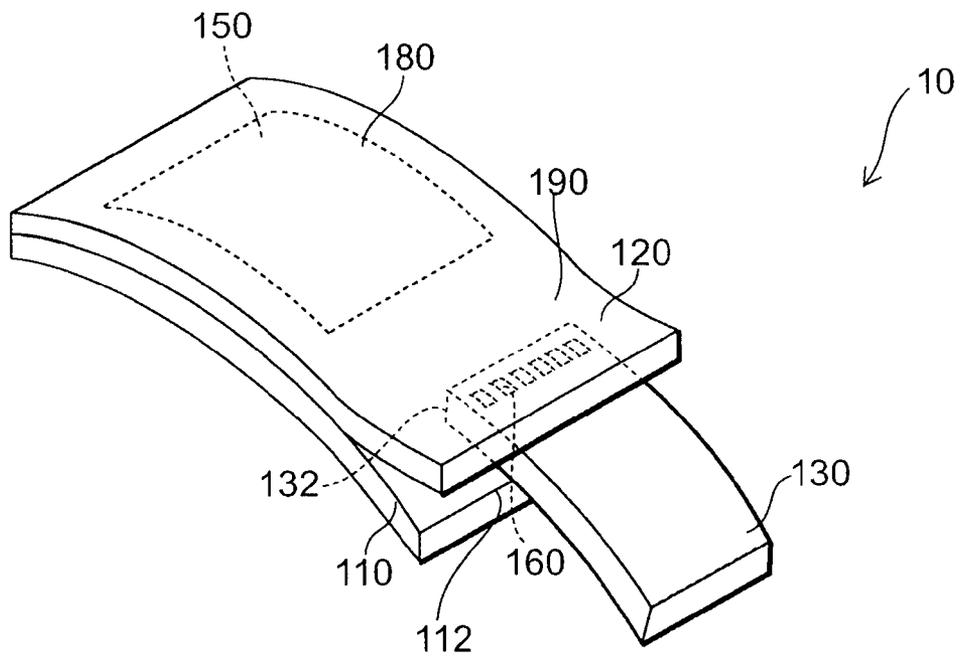


FIG. 6B

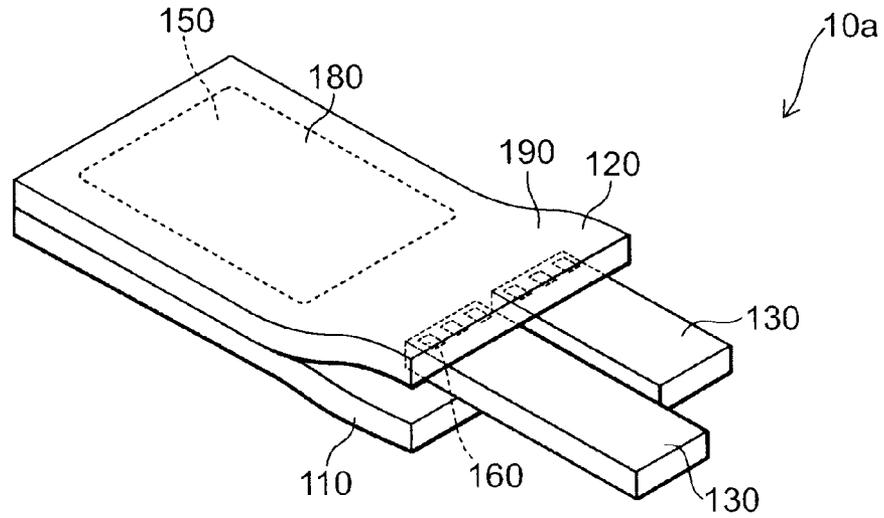


FIG. 7A

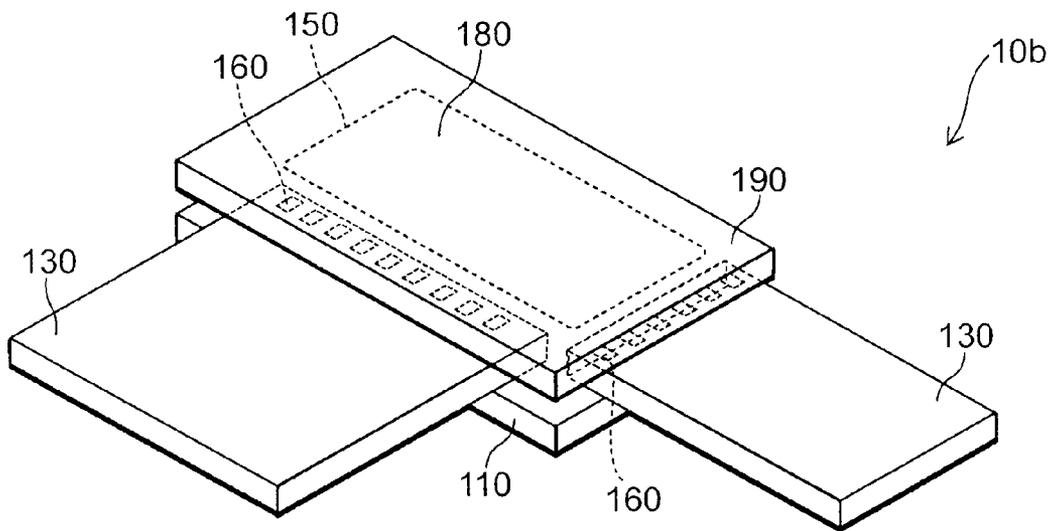


FIG. 7B

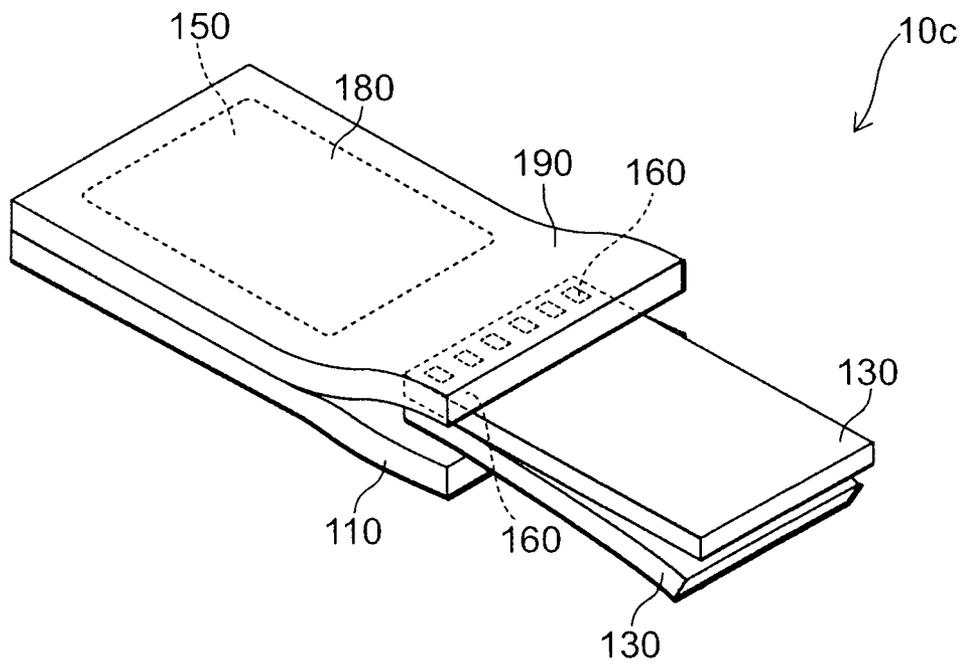


FIG. 8

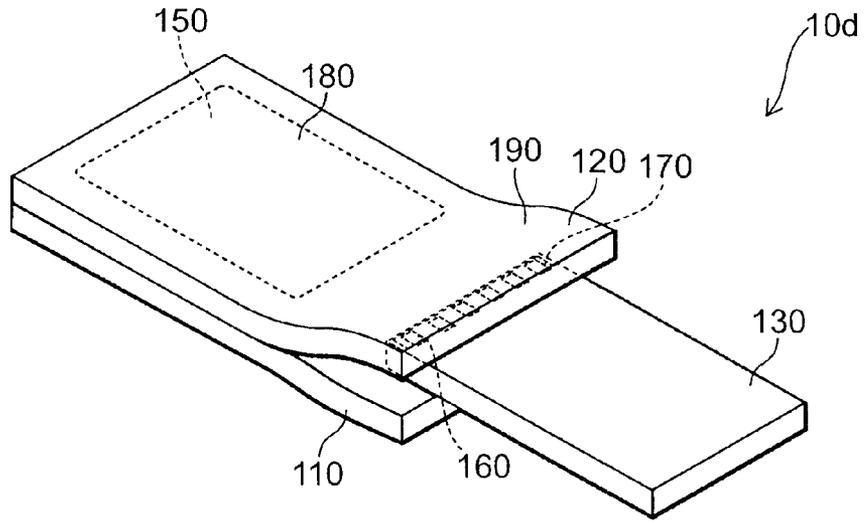


FIG. 9A

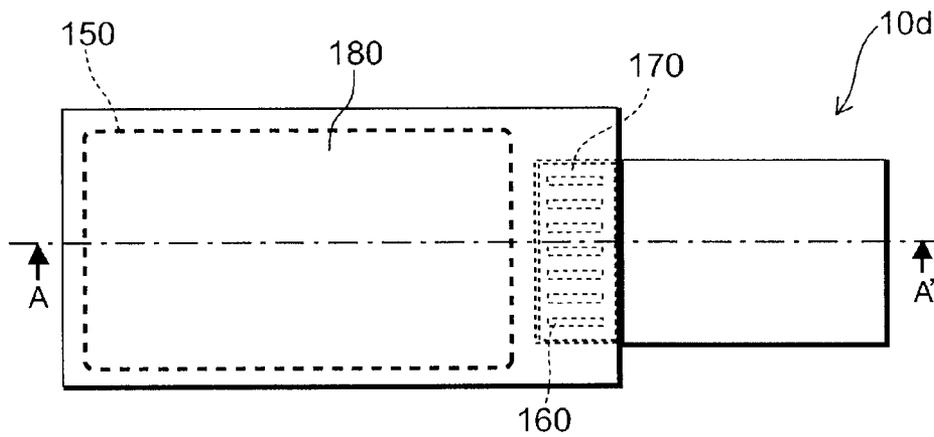


FIG. 9B

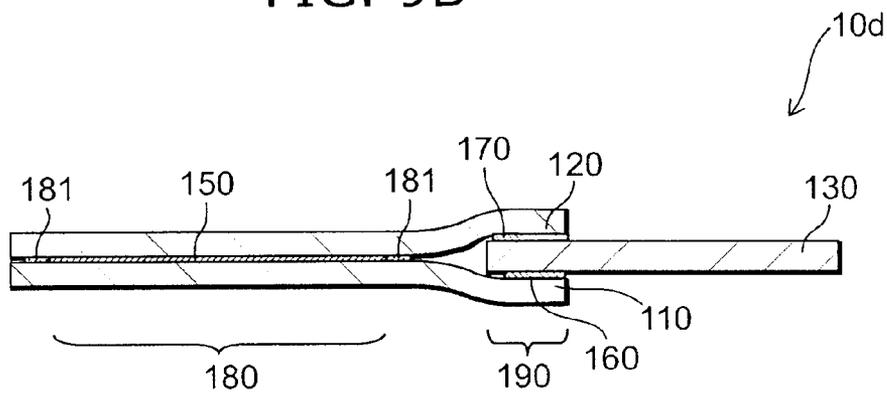


FIG. 9C

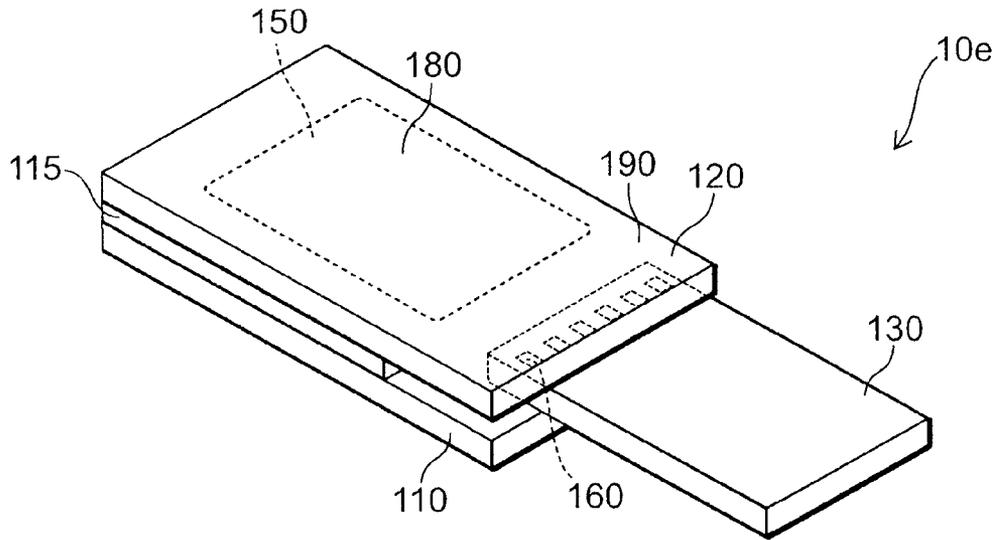


FIG. 10A

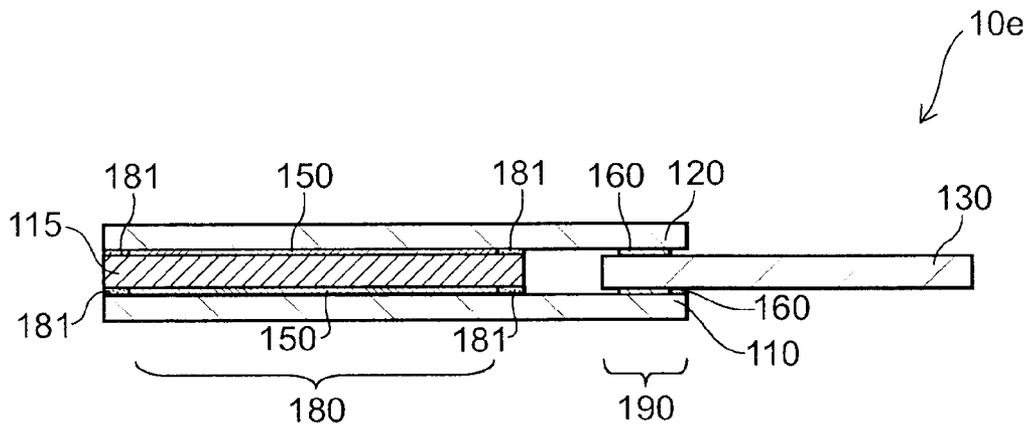


FIG. 10B

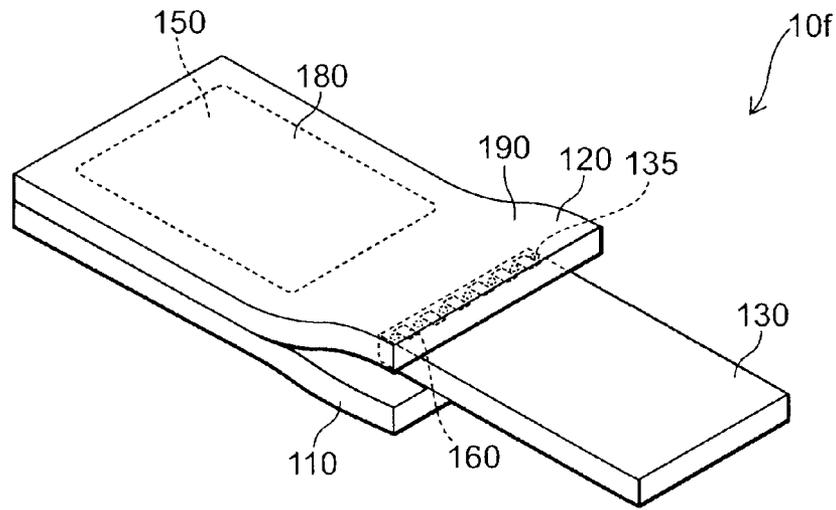


FIG. 11A

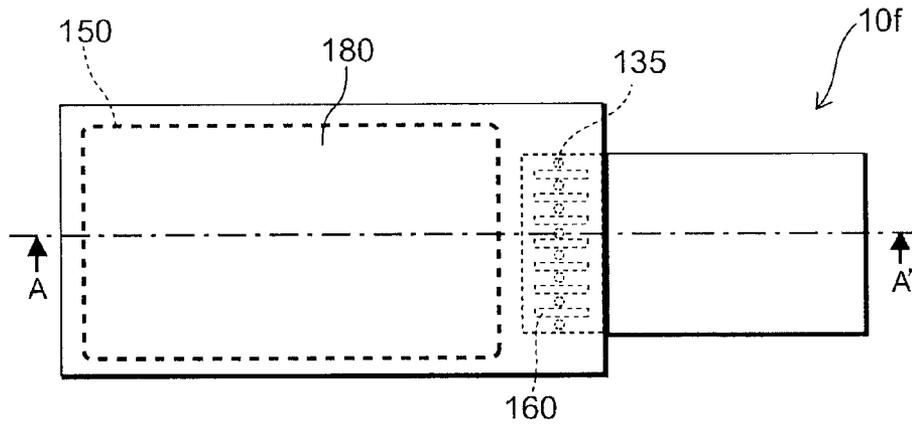


FIG. 11B

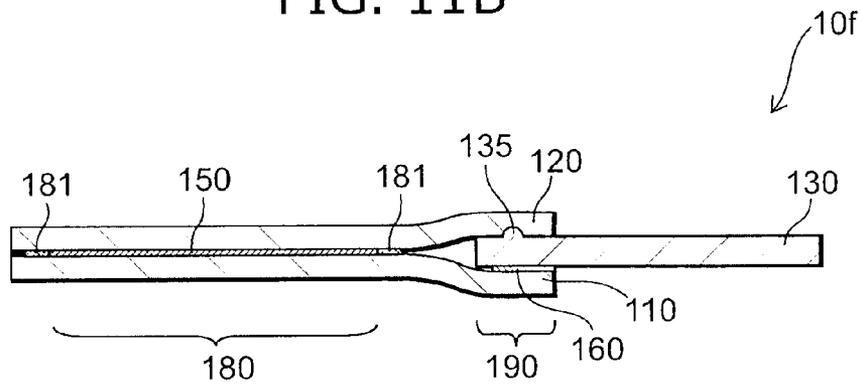


FIG. 11C

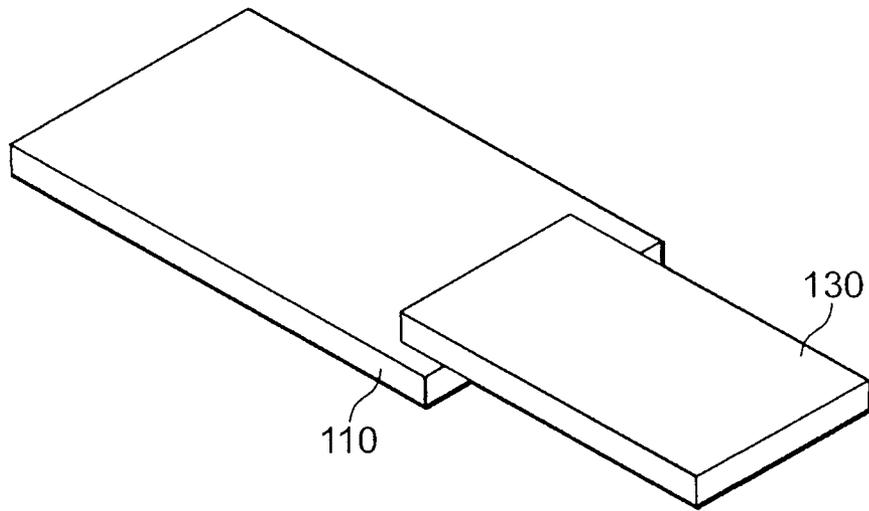


FIG. 12A

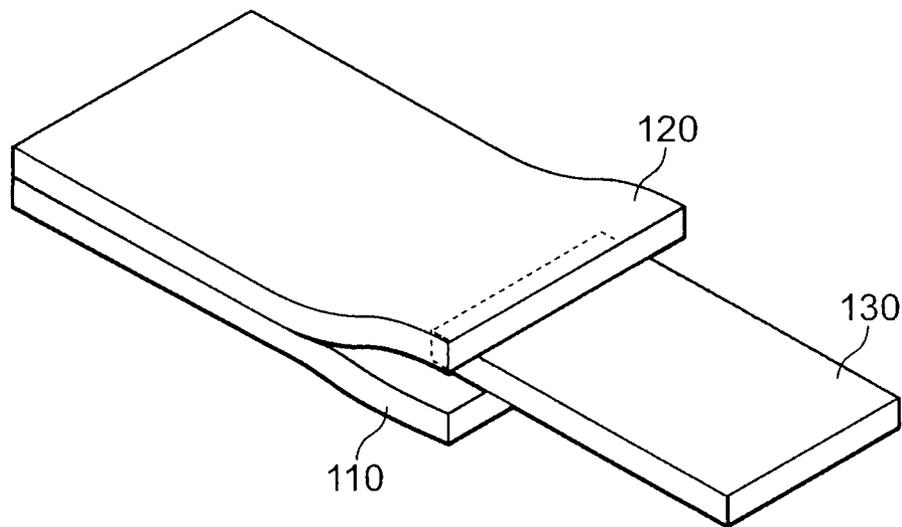


FIG. 12B

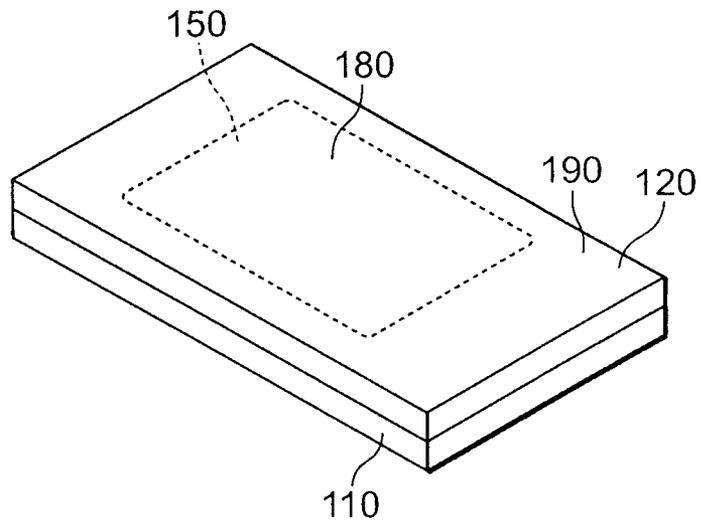


FIG. 13A

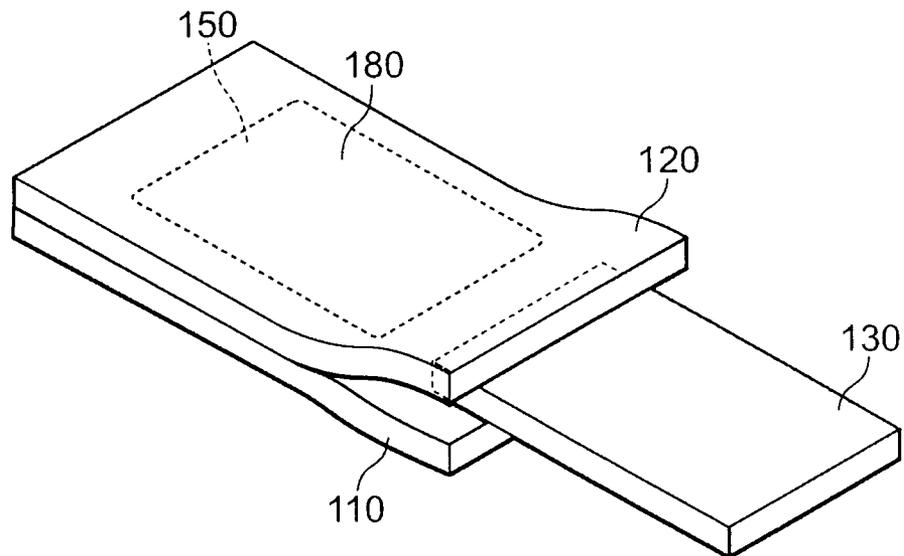


FIG. 13B

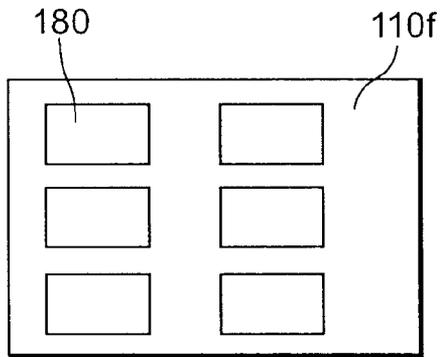


FIG. 14A

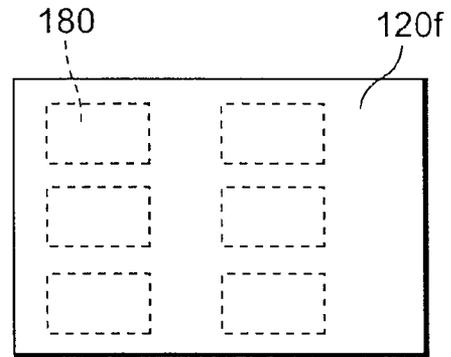


FIG. 14B

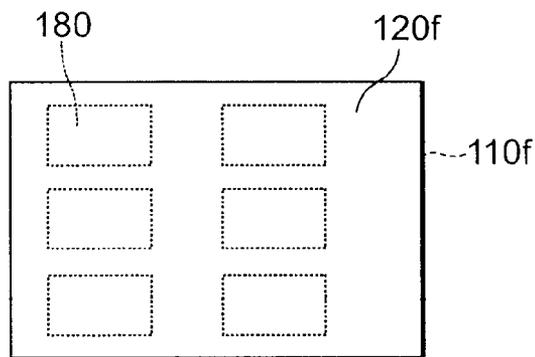


FIG. 14C

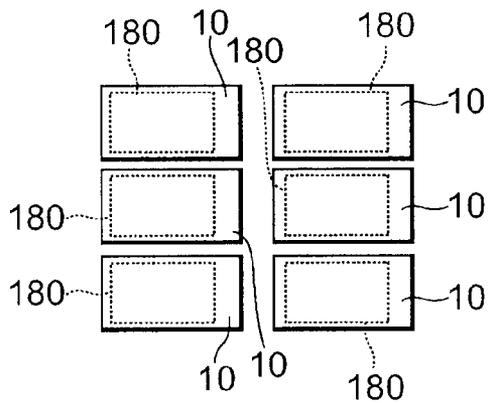


FIG. 14D

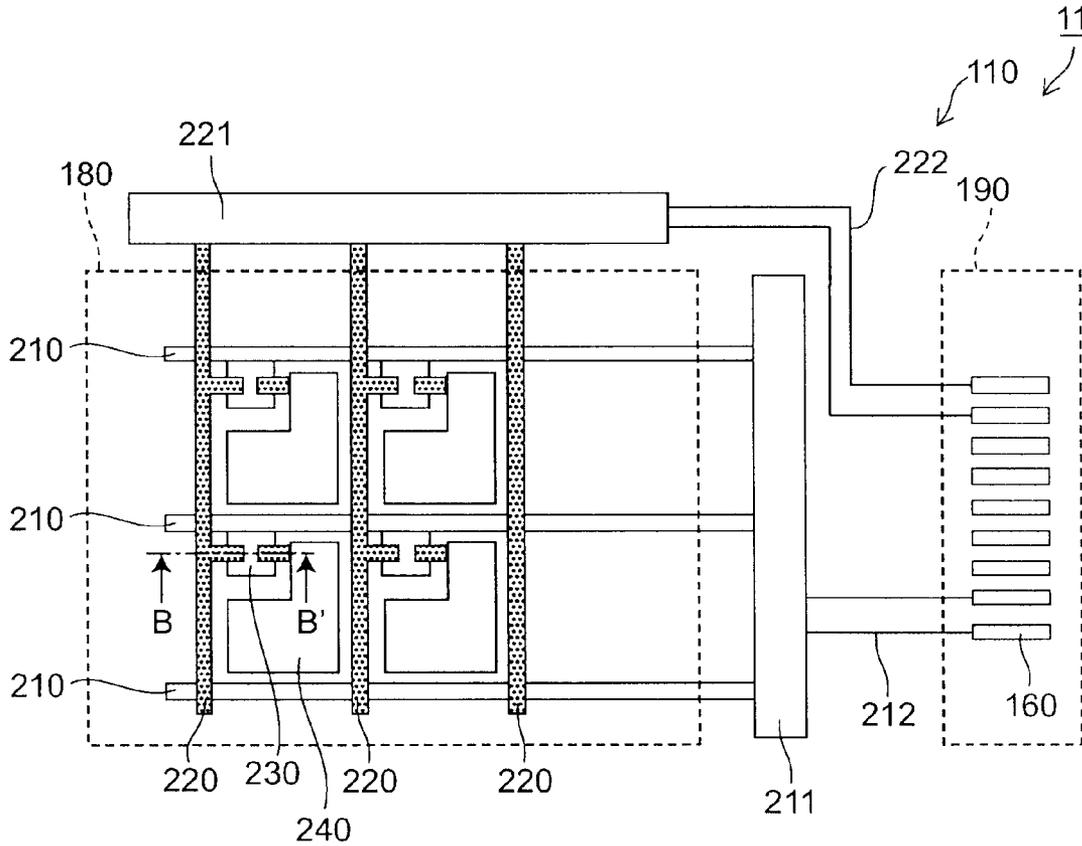


FIG. 15A

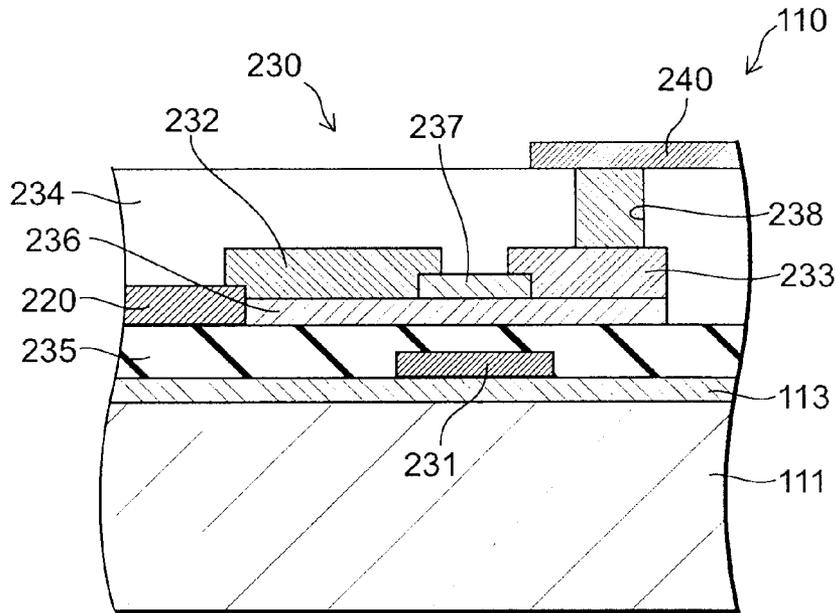


FIG. 15B

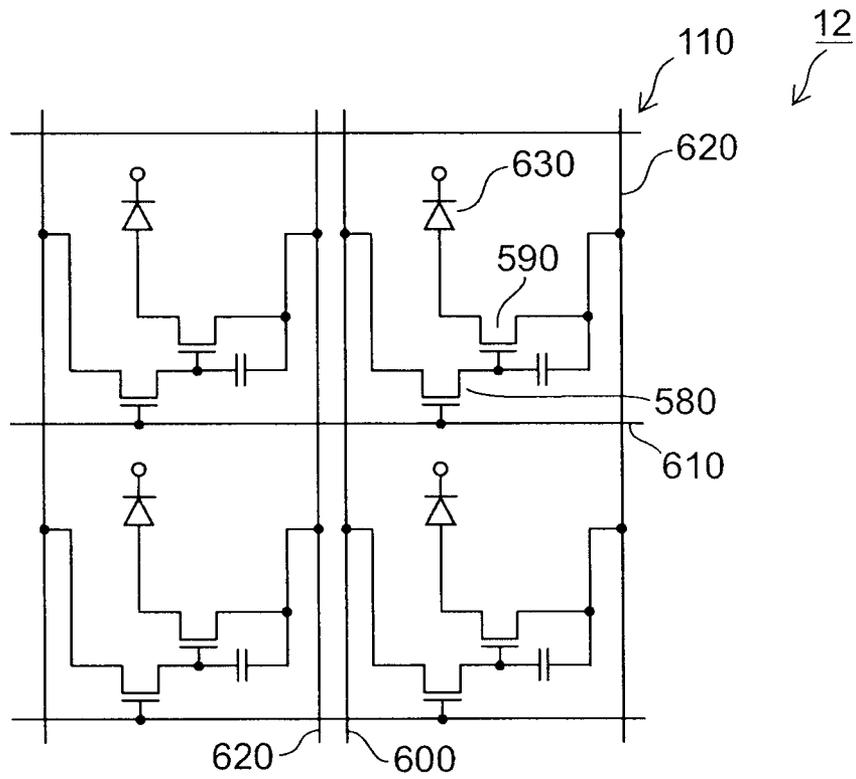


FIG. 16A

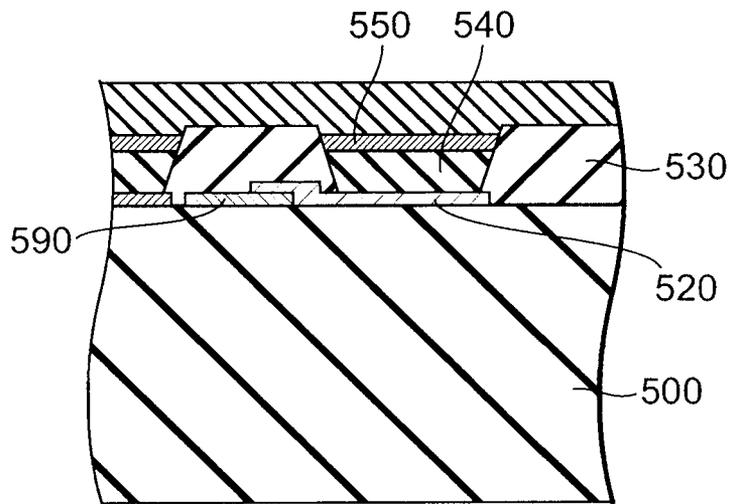


FIG. 16B

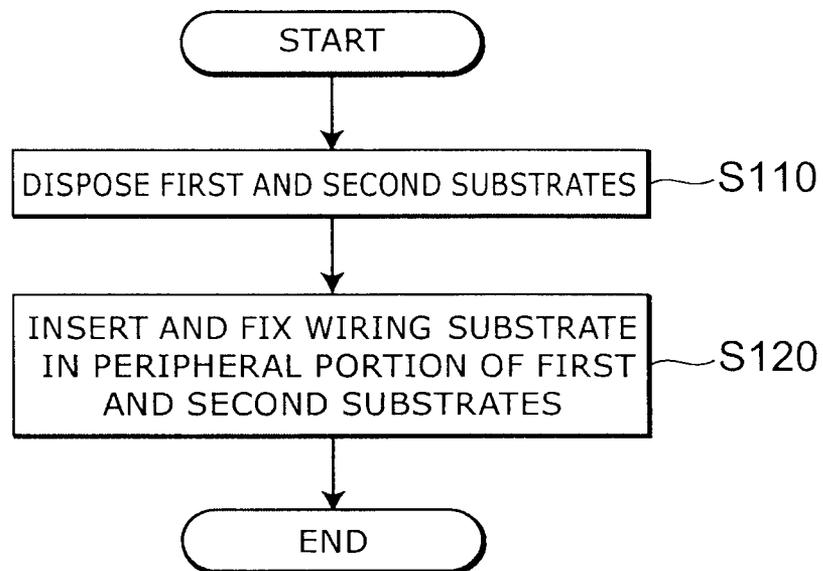


FIG. 17

DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is based upon and claims the benefit of priority from the prior Japanese Patent Application No. 2008-196802, filed on Jul. 30, 2008; the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a display device and a method for manufacturing the same.

2. Background Art

In recent years, display devices using thin film transistors (TFTs) are used widely as monitors for personal computers and display devices for information terminals such as mobile telephones due to good display quality and video image display capabilities.

Recently, development is advancing for flexible display devices that provide pliability to the display device itself to further increase the degrees of freedom of configurations (for example, JP-A 2003-280548 (Kokai)).

However, such flexible display devices suffer from the problem that separation of connection portions easily occurs during bending because the bending elastic modulus and thickness differ between the flexible printed circuit board for wiring connections and the flexible substrates on either side of the display part.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to an aspect of the invention, there is provided a display device including: a flexible first substrate; a flexible second substrate provided facing the first substrate; a display part having a display component disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate, the display component producing at least one of an optical characteristic change and a light emission; and a wiring substrate connected to a connection pad provided on at least one of the first substrate and the second substrate, at least a portion of the wiring substrate being interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate outside the display part.

According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a method for manufacturing a display device, the device including: a flexible first substrate; a flexible second substrate provided facing the first substrate; a display part having a display component disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate, the display component producing at least one of an optical characteristic change and a light emission; and a wiring substrate connected to a connection pad provided on at least one of the first substrate and the second substrate outside the display part, the method including: disposing the first substrate and the second substrate to face each other; and inserting at least a portion of the wiring substrate between the first substrate and the second substrate and fixing the wiring substrate to at least one of the first substrate and the second substrate.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic perspective view illustrating the configuration of a display device according to a first embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. 2A and 2B are schematic views illustrating the configuration of the display device according to the first embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 3 is a schematic perspective view illustrating the configuration of a display device of a comparative example;

FIGS. 4A and 4B are schematic views illustrating the configuration of the display device of the comparative example;

FIGS. 5A and 5B are schematic perspective views illustrating the display device of the comparative example when the display device is bent;

FIGS. 6A and 6B are schematic perspective views illustrating the display device according to the first embodiment of the invention when bent;

FIGS. 7A and 7B are schematic perspective views illustrating the configuration of another display device according to the first embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 8 is a schematic perspective view illustrating the configuration of another display device according to the first embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. 9A to 9C are schematic views illustrating the configuration of another display device according to the first embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. 10A and 10B are schematic views illustrating the configuration of another display device according to the first embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. 11A to 11C are schematic views illustrating the configuration of another display device according to the first embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. 12A and 12B are schematic perspective views illustrating a method for manufacturing the display device according to the first embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. 13A and 13B are schematic perspective views illustrating another method for manufacturing the display device according to the first embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. 14A to 14D are schematic perspective views illustrating a portion of another method for manufacturing the display device according to the first embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. 15A and 15B are schematic views illustrating the configuration of a substrate used in a display device according to the first example of the invention;

FIGS. 16A and 16B are schematic views illustrating the configuration of pixel units of the substrate used in a display device according to the second example of the invention; and

FIG. 17 is a flowchart illustrating a method for manufacturing the display device according to the second embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Embodiments of the invention will now be described with reference to the drawings.

The drawings are schematic or conceptual; and the relationships between the thickness and width of portions, the proportional coefficients of sizes among portions, etc., are not necessarily the same as the actual values thereof. Further, the dimensions and proportional coefficients may be illustrated differently among drawings, even for identical portions.

In the specification and drawings, components similar to those described or illustrated in a drawing thereinabove are marked with like reference numerals, and a detailed description is omitted as appropriate.

First Embodiment

FIG. 1 is a schematic perspective view illustrating the configuration of a display device according to a first embodi-

ment of the invention. FIGS. 2A and 2B are schematic views illustrating the configuration of the display device according to the first embodiment of the invention.

Namely, FIG. 2A is a plan view, and FIG. 2B is a cross-sectional view along line A-A' of FIG. 2A.

As illustrated in FIG. 1 to FIG. 2B, a display device 10 according to the first embodiment of the invention includes a flexible first substrate 110 and a flexible second substrate 120 provided facing the first substrate 110.

In the case where the display device 10 is an active matrix display device, for example, multiple thin film transistors (TFTs) disposed in a matrix configuration and pixel electrodes connecting thereto are provided on the first substrate 110. Thus, a display part 180 includes a region in which the pixel electrodes are provided.

In the case where the display device 10 is a passive matrix display device, multiple band-shaped first electrodes are provided on the first substrate 110, and multiple band-shaped second electrodes are provided on the second substrate 120 facing the first substrate 110. The second electrodes are aligned, for example, in a direction orthogonal to the first electrodes. In such a case, the display part 180 includes a region in which the first electrodes and the second electrodes intersect. In other words, in such a case, the display part 180 may be defined on the first substrate 110 to correspond to the second electrodes provided on the second substrate 120. Also in such a case, the display part 180 may be defined on the first substrate 110.

Hereinbelow, the case is described in which the display device 10 is assumed to be an active matrix display device.

In the display device 10, a display component 150 is provided in the display part 180 between the first substrate 110 and the second substrate 120 to produce at least one of an optical characteristic change and a light emission. For example, a liquid crystal, organic EL, etc., may be used as the display component 150. In other words, in the case where a liquid crystal is used as the display component 150, a molecular orientation of the liquid crystal changes and optical characteristics such as the refractive index, optical activity, scattering properties, etc., change based on a provided electrical signal. Also, the absorptance changes in the case where, for example, a dichroic dye is added to the liquid crystal. On the other hand, light emission occurs in the case where, for example, an organic EL is used as the display component 150.

The display device 10 according to this embodiment includes a wiring substrate 130. At least a portion of the wiring substrate 130 is interposed between the first substrate 110 and the second substrate 120 outside the display part 180 in, for example, a connection region 190.

Wiring, not illustrated, is provided on the wiring substrate 130. The wiring substrate 130 connects to a connection pad 160 provided on at least one of the first substrate 110 and the second substrate 120. In the specific example illustrated in FIGS. 2A and 2B, connection pads 160 are provided in the connection region 190 outside the display part 180 of the first substrate 110. In other words, the wiring of the wiring substrate 130 electrically connects to the connection pads 160 provided on the first substrate 110. However, it is sufficient that the wiring substrate 130 connects to the connection pads 160 provided on at least one of the first substrate 110 and the second substrate 120.

Thus, the display device 10 according to this embodiment includes: a flexible first substrate 110; a flexible second substrate 120 provided facing the first substrate 110; a display component 150 provided between the first substrate 110 and the second substrate 120 in the display part 180 to produce at least one of an optical characteristic change and a light emis-

sion; and a wiring substrate 130 provided outside the display part 180 such that at least a portion of the wiring substrate 130 is interposed between the first substrate 110 and the second substrate 120 to connect to a connection pad 160 provided on at least one of the first substrate 110 and the second substrate 120.

In the display device 10 according to this embodiment having such a configuration, the wiring substrate 130 is fixed between both the first substrate 110 and the second substrate 120. Even in the case where, for example, the wiring substrate 130 tends to lift upward from the first substrate 110, the second substrate 120 presses the wiring substrate 130 and suppresses such lifting. Therefore, the wiring substrate 130 and the first substrate 110 are securely bonded, and the wiring substrate 130 does not easily separate from the first substrate 110. Thereby, the wiring of the wiring substrate 130 is stably connected to the connection pads 160 of the first substrate 110.

As illustrated in FIG. 1 to FIG. 2B, for example, a bonding layer 181 is provided between the first substrate 110 and the second substrate 120 outside the display part 180 to fixedly bond the first substrate 110 and the second substrate 120. The first substrate 110 and the second substrate 120 are fixed by the bonding layer 181, and therefore the wiring substrate 130 is strongly fixed by the first substrate 110 and the second substrate 120 to at least one of the first substrate 110 and the second substrate 120.

Although the bonding layer 181 is provided to surround the display part 180 in the specific example illustrated in FIG. 2B, the invention is not limited thereto. The bonding layer 181 may be provided intermittently outside the display part 180, and it is sufficient that the bonding layer 181 fixes the first substrate 110 and the second substrate 120.

Comparative Example

FIG. 3 is a schematic perspective view illustrating the configuration of a display device of a comparative example.

FIGS. 4A and 4B are schematic views illustrating the configuration of the display device of the comparative example. Namely, FIG. 4A is a plan view, and FIG. 4B is a cross-sectional view along line A-A' of FIG. 4A.

As illustrated in FIG. 3 to FIG. 4B, a display device 90 of the comparative example also includes a flexible first substrate 110 and a flexible second substrate 120 provided facing the first substrate 110.

In the case of the display device 90 of the comparative example, no portion of the wiring substrate 130 is interposed between the first substrate 110 and the second substrate 120. The wiring substrate 130 is provided to contact only the first substrate 110. Otherwise, the display device 90 may be similar to the display device 10 according to this embodiment, and a description thereof is omitted.

In the display device 90 of the comparative example, the wiring substrate 130 is not disposed between the first substrate 110 and the second substrate 120. Therefore, the mechanical strength is poor.

FIGS. 5A and 5B are schematic perspective views illustrating the display device of the comparative example when the display device is bent.

As illustrated in FIG. 5A, the wiring substrate 130 and the first substrate 110 easily separate at a side face 131 of the wiring substrate 130 when the display device 90 is bent in a direction perpendicular to the alignment direction of the wiring substrate 130. In other words, even in the case where the bending elastic modulus of the wiring substrate 130 is small and the configuration of the wiring substrate 130 easily

5

deforms to follow the deformation of the first substrate **110**, separation easily occurs, particularly at the side face **131** portion of the wiring substrate **130**. In the case where the bending elastic modulus of the wiring substrate **130** is large, separation occurs even more easily.

On the other hand, as illustrated in FIG. 5B, the wiring substrate **130** and the first substrate **110** easily separate at an end face **132** of the wiring substrate **130** or an end face **112** of first substrate **110** on the wiring substrate **130** side when the display device **90** is bent along the alignment direction of the wiring substrate **130**. In other words, even in the case where the wiring substrate **130** is soft and the configuration of the wiring substrate **130** easily deforms to follow the deformation of the first substrate **110**, separation occurs easily at the end face **132** and the end face **112**. In the case where the wiring substrate **130** is highly rigid, separation occurs even more easily.

Such a separation of the wiring substrate **130** and the first substrate **110** is problematic even in the initial state directly after manufacturing the display device, and is particularly problematic in the case where the bonding force between the wiring substrate **130** and the first substrate **110** declines due to change over time after use.

Display devices using flexible first and second substrates **110** and **120** are bent often during use. The separation recited above is therefore problematic. Even in the case where the display device is not bent intentionally, separation between the wiring substrate **130** and the first substrate **110** may occur due to vibrations during transportation or a shock when the display device is dropped. Thus, the wiring substrate **130** is connected only to the first substrate **110** in the display device **90** of the comparative example, and therefore the wiring substrate **130** and the first substrate **110** separate extremely easily.

FIGS. 6A and 6B are schematic perspective views illustrating the display device according to the first embodiment of the invention when bent.

In the display device **10** according to this embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 6A and 6B, the wiring substrate **130** is disposed between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** at the end portion forming the connection portion. Therefore, even when the display device **10** is bent in the direction perpendicular to the alignment direction of the wiring substrate **130** or along the alignment direction, the side face **131** and the end face **132** of the wiring substrate **130** and the end face **112** of the first substrate **110**, which tend to separate most easily, do not lift easily at the end portions. Therefore, the display device **10** is extremely resistant to such bending.

In other words, substantially no separation of the wiring substrate **130** from the first substrate **110** occurs in the case where the bending elastic modulus of the wiring substrate **130** is small and the configuration of the wiring substrate **130** easily deforms to follow the deformation of the first substrate **110**, and even in the case where the bending elastic modulus of the wiring substrate **130** is large.

Separation can be effectively suppressed in the initial state directly after manufacturing the display device and even in the case where the bonding force between the wiring substrate **130** and the first substrate **110** has declined due to change over time after use.

In the display device **10**, separation between the wiring substrate **130** and the first substrate **110** can be effectively suppressed even in cases of intentional bending, vibrations during transportation, and shocks when the display device is dropped.

6

Thus, the display device **10** according to this embodiment suppresses separation of the connection portion without using a new member for suppressing separation.

As described above, the first and second substrates **110** and **120** are so-called flexible substrates including various highly transparent and highly heat-resistant resin materials, e.g., polyethersulfone, cyclic polyolefin, etc. Birefringent materials such as polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyethylene naphthalate (PEN), and the like also may be used. A polarizer is used in the case where the display component **150** includes, for example, a liquid crystal which displays by utilizing changes in polarity and/or optical activity. Therefore, it is favorable to use a material having low birefringence as the first and second substrates **110** and **120**. However, the birefringent PET and PEN recited above (having high birefringence) may be used in addition to materials of low birefringence in the case where the display component **150** displays by utilizing scattering properties and/or absorption properties. In the case where the display component **150** is reflective and/or light-emissive, it is possible to use a light-shielding material as at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120**, e.g., an opaque or colored plastic substrate or a metal substrate such as SUS (stainless steel), etc. In other words, it is sufficient that the first and second substrates **110** and **120** are flexible and exhibit at least one of pliability and bendability.

The thickness of the first and second substrates **110** and **120** may be, for example, about 30 μm to 300 μm . The thickness is determined by the properties of the material to be used or by specifications based on applications of the display device.

Although thinner first and second substrates **110** and **120** have better pliability, it is difficult to handle thin substrates. For example, in the case where a sheet having a thickness of 100 μm or less is used, a step that forms the display device can be executed in a state in which the sheets forming the first and second substrates **110** and **120** are fixed on a substrate made of, for example, glass and the like, which does not deform easily, using an adhesive, etc.

On the other hand, various substrates may be used as the wiring substrate **130** including flexible substrates and relatively rigid substrates. For example, the wiring substrate **130** may include a flexible printed circuit board made of, for example, polyimide, polyester, and the like or a relatively rigid printed circuit board made of epoxy resin and the like. For example, in the case where the width of the portion of the wiring substrate **130** facing the connection pads **160** provided on at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120** is relatively small, major problems do not occur when the display device **10** is bent even in the case where the wiring substrate **130** does not bend easily. On the other hand, in the case where the width of the wiring substrate **130** is large, it is favorable to use a relatively highly-flexible material as the wiring substrate **130** such that the deformation of the wiring substrate **130** is not obstructed when the display device **10** is bent.

The wiring substrate **130** may supply various electrical signals and/or power supply current, etc., necessary for the display of the display device **10** to at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120** via the connection pads **160** provided on at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120**.

Further, the wiring substrate **130** may receive various electrical signals from at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120** via the connection pads provided on at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120**. In the case where a mechanism that detects, for example, light, pressure, etc., is provided on, for example, at least one of the

first and second substrates **110** and **120**, an electrical signal based thereon can be transmitted from the at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120** to the wiring substrate **130** via the connection pads provided on at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120**.

Thus, the wiring substrate **130** performs, on the first and second substrates **110** and **120**, at least one of an input and an output of at least one of various electrical signals and various power supply currents. That is, the wiring substrate **130** performs, on the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120**, at least one of an electrical signal input, an electrical signal output, a power supply current input, and a power supply current output.

In the display device **10** according to this embodiment, at least one of an optical characteristic change and a light emission of the display component **150** can be produced by an electrical signal provided to the display component **150** by an electrode provided on at least the first substrate **110**.

For example, in the case where TFTs, pixel electrodes connected thereto, and a counter electrode facing the pixel electrodes are provided on the first substrate **110** and a liquid crystal is used for the display component **150**, changes in the electric field produced by the pixel electrodes and the counter electrode mainly in a plane parallel to the substrate can cause changes of the orientation of the liquid crystal, and the display can be realized by extracting this change via a polarizer. For example, in the case where TFTs and pixel electrodes connected thereto are provided on the first substrate **110**, the counter electrode is provided on the second substrate **120**, and a liquid crystal is used for the display component **150**, changes in the electric field produced by the pixel electrodes and the counter electrode in a direction perpendicular to the substrate can cause changes of the orientation of the liquid crystal, and the display can be realized by extracting this change via a polarizer. In such a case, for example, a twisted nematic mode of the liquid crystal can be used. In such a case, the counter electrode provided on the second substrate **120** may connect first to the first substrate **110** side and then connect to the wiring substrate **130** by connection pads **160** provided on the first substrate **110**. Alternatively, the counter electrode provided on the second substrate **120** may connect directly to the wiring substrate **130** by connection pads **160** provided on the second substrate **120**.

In the case where a light-emitting organic EL or the like is used for the display component **150**, for example, TFTs provided on, for example, the first substrate **110** and electrodes connected thereto drive the display component **150**.

Thus, the driving method differs by type and characteristics of the display component **150**. Thereby, the method of supplying the electrical signal for displaying differs.

The electrical signal provided to the interior of the display part **180** may be different from the electrical signal supplied by the wiring substrate **130** to the connection pads **160** provided on at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120**. For example, in the case where various drive circuits such as shift registers are provided in a peripheral portion of the display part **180**, the electrical signal provided by the wiring substrate **130** to the connection pads **160** provided on at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120** differs from the electrical signal provided to the display component **150** of the interior of the display part **180**. The electrical signal provided to the interior of the display part **180** also may be the same as the electrical signal supplied by the wiring substrate **130** to the connection pads **160** provided on at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120**.

In the display device **10** according to this embodiment described above, a polarizer can be disposed on at least one of

a side of the first substrate **110** opposite to the side facing the second substrate **120** and a side of the second substrate **120** opposite to the side facing the first substrate **110**. In such a case, the polarizer can be adhered to the first and second substrates **110** and **120**. In other words, in the display device **10** according to this embodiment, a polarizer can be adhered to at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120**. Also, a polarizer may be disposed on at least one of the side of the first substrate **110** facing the second substrate **120** and the side of the second substrate **120** facing the first substrate **110**.

Although one wiring substrate **130** is provided outside one side of the display part **180** in the display device **10** illustrated in FIG. 1 to FIG. 2B, the invention is not limited thereto.

FIGS. 7A and 7B are schematic perspective views illustrating the configuration of another display device according to the first embodiment of the invention.

In another display device **10a** according to this embodiment illustrated in FIG. 7A, two wiring substrates **130** are provided outside one side of the display part **180**. Thus, multiple wiring substrates **130** are provided outside one side of the display part **180**.

In another display device **10b** according to this embodiment illustrated in FIG. 7B, one wiring substrate **130** is provided outside each of two sides of the display part **180**. Thus, wiring substrates **130** can be provided outside multiple sides of the display part **180**. In such a case, the number of wiring substrates **130** provided on one side may be one, two, or more.

FIG. 8 is a schematic perspective view illustrating the configuration of another display device according to the first embodiment of the invention.

In another display device **10c** according to this embodiment illustrated in FIG. 8, two wiring substrates **130** are stacked and provided outside one side of the display part **180**. In other words, for example, connection pads **160** are provided on each of the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120**; two wiring substrates **130** are stacked such that each connects to the connection pads; and a portion of the wiring substrates **130** is interposed between the first and second substrates **110** and **120**. Thus, multiple wiring substrates **130** can be stacked and provided outside one or multiple sides of the display part **180**.

In the case where the structure of FIG. 8 is used, band-shaped electrodes of, for example, a passive matrix display device can connect to the wiring of each of the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120**.

Instead of stacking two wiring substrates **130** such as the structure of FIG. 8, a wiring substrate in which wiring is formed on both surfaces of one substrate may be used to connect to each of the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120**.

FIGS. 9A to 9C are schematic views illustrating the configuration of another display device according to the first embodiment of the invention. Namely, FIG. 9A is a schematic perspective view, FIG. 9B is a schematic plan view, and FIG. 9C is a schematic cross-sectional view.

In another display device **10d** according to this embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 9A to 9C, the wiring substrate **130** connects to the first substrate **110** via the connection pads **160** and is bonded to the second substrate **120** by a bonding layer **170**. The first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** are connected by the bonding layer **170** via the wiring substrate **130** in addition to being connected by the bonding layer **181**. The first and second substrates **110** and **120** thereby behave more as a single body when bent. Therefore, separation at the side face and the end face of the wiring substrate **130** can be suppressed.

Using a bonding layer **170** having a small Young's modulus can relieve stress due to bending and suppress defects such as separation of the bonding layer **181**. Separation can be further suppressed by forming the bonding layer **170** also in regions between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** where the wiring substrate **130** is not disposed.

FIGS. **10A** and **10B** are schematic views illustrating the configuration of another display device according to the first embodiment of the invention.

Namely, FIG. **10A** is a schematic perspective view, and FIG. **10B** is a schematic cross-sectional view.

Another display device **10e** according to this embodiment illustrated in FIGS. **10A** and **10B** is an example in which an insulative separation layer **115** is provided between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120**. Display components **150** are provided, for example, between the first substrate **110** and the separation layer **115**, and between the second substrate **120** and the separation layer **115**. In other words, the display device **10e** has a two-layer structure. For example, TFTs and pixel electrodes connected thereto are provided in a matrix configuration on each of the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** to drive each of the layers of the display components **150**. For example, a guest-host liquid crystal, a guest-host liquid crystal and a scattering/transmission switching liquid crystal, etc., may be used as the two layers of the display components.

For the separation layer **115**, a material having a similar raw material and thickness as those of the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** may be used; a raw material different from those of the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** may be used; and a material thinner than the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** may be used, e.g., a thin film formed by vapor deposition and the like. In other words, it is sufficient that the two layers of the display components are separated by the separation layer **115**. In the case where a voltage is applied between the separation layer **115** and the first substrate **110** and between the separation layer **115** and the second substrate **120**, an electrode may be provided on surfaces of the separation layer **115** facing the first and second substrates **110** and **120**.

Also in the display device **10e** having such a structure, at least a portion of the wiring substrate **130** is interposed between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** outside the display part **180** in, for example, the connection region **190**. Thereby, a display device which suppresses separation of the connection portion can be provided without providing a new dedicated member for protection.

In this specific example, connection pads **160** are provided on both the first and second substrates **110** and **120** to connect to the wiring substrate **130**. However, even in the case where, for example, electronic circuits of TFTs and the like are provided on both the first and second substrates **110** and **120**, the electrical connection of the electronic circuits of both substrates may be first connected to one of the substrates and then connected to the wiring substrate **130**.

In this specific example, depending on the characteristics of the display components **150**, TFTs and pixel electrodes may be provided on both the first and second substrates **110** and **120** without providing the separation layer **115**.

Furthermore, TFTs and pixel electrodes may be provided on both major surfaces of the separation layer **115**, and counter electrodes may be provided on each of the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120**.

FIGS. **11A** to **11C** are schematic views illustrating the configuration of another display device according to the first embodiment of the invention.

Namely, FIG. **11A** is a schematic perspective view, FIG. **11B** is a schematic plan view, and FIG. **11C** is a cross-sectional view along line A-A' of FIG. **11B**.

In another display device **10f** according to this embodiment illustrated in FIGS. **11A** to **11C**, protrusions **135** are provided in a portion of the wiring substrate **130** facing the first substrate **110**. In this specific example, the protrusions **135** are sunk into the second substrate **120**, that is, at least portions of the protrusions **135** are buried in the second substrate **120** to bond the wiring substrate **130** and the second substrate **120**. Thereby, the bonding between the wiring substrate **130** and the second substrate **120** is made more securely.

The protrusions **135** may be formed of the material forming the wiring substrate **130**, or may be formed of another material. The protrusions **135** may be formed of a resin and the like, and may be formed of, for example, various conducting films forming the wiring provided on the wiring substrate **130**. In other words, it is sufficient that the protrusions **135** protrude from a major surface of the wiring substrate **130**.

The protrusions **135** may be provided on a portion of the wiring substrate **130** facing at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120**. In such a case, the protrusions **135** may be sunk into at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120**.

A single protrusion **135** or multiple protrusions **135** may be used. In the case where, for example, the protrusions **135** are formed to face the first substrate **110**, the protrusions **135** may be provided to be sunk at end portions of the connection pads **160**; the protrusions **135** may be provided to be sunk between each of multiple connection pads **160**; or the protrusions **135** may be formed of a conductive material to be sunk into the connection pads **160**.

When sinking the protrusions **135** into at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120**, pressure may be applied to the wiring substrate **130** and at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120**. Heating may be performed at this time.

Thus, in the display device according to this embodiment, a protrusion **135** is provided on the wiring substrate **130**. At least a portion of the protrusion **135** can be buried in at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120**.

Such a structure not only improves resistance to separation but also to a force pulling in the wiring direction of the wiring substrate **130**.

The various display devices recited above according to this embodiment having such a configuration can be manufactured, for example, by two types of methods described below.

FIGS. **12A** and **12B** are schematic perspective views illustrating a method for manufacturing the display device according to the first embodiment of the invention.

As illustrated in FIG. **12A**, first, the wiring substrate **130** is disposed on the first substrate **110**.

Then, as illustrated in FIG. **12B**, the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** are stacked, and the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** are adhered together.

Thus, the various display devices recited above according to this embodiment can be formed.

In such a case, e.g., the case where the connection pads **160** are provided on the first substrate **110**, the electrical connection between the connection pads **160** and the wiring substrate **130** can be made when adhering the wiring substrate **130** to the first substrate **110**. However, the invention is not limited thereto. The electrical connection between the wiring substrate **130** and the connection pads **160** provided on at least one of the first and the second substrates **110** and **120** can be made by at least one of the adhesion between the first

substrate **110** and the wiring substrate **130** and the adhesion between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120**.

FIGS. **13A** and **13B** are schematic perspective views illustrating another method for manufacturing the display device according to the first embodiment of the invention.

As illustrated in FIG. **13A**, first, the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** are disposed to face each other.

Then, as illustrated in FIG. **13B**, at least a portion of the wiring substrate **130** is inserted and fixed between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** outside the display part **180**.

Thus, the various display devices recited above according to this embodiment can be formed.

In such a case, the electrical connection between the wiring substrate **130** and the connection pads **160** provided on at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120** can be made when inserting and fixing at least a portion of the wiring substrate **130** between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** or thereafter.

The manufacturing method illustrated in FIGS. **13A** and **13B** is advantageous when manufacturing by a method that makes multiple display devices **10** from a larger sheet.

FIGS. **14A** to **14D** are schematic perspective views illustrating a portion of another method for manufacturing the display device according to the first embodiment of the invention.

Namely, FIGS. **14A** to **14D** are schematic plan views illustrating steps during manufacturing of the display device by a method that makes multiple display devices from a larger sheet. This specific example is an example of a manufacturing method that makes six display devices from one first sheet **110f** and one second sheet **120f**.

First, as illustrated in FIG. **14A**, the flexible first sheet **110f** which forms the first substrate **110** and the flexible second sheet **120f** which forms the second substrate **120** undergo a prescribed processing. The processing includes, for example, forming TFTs and various electrodes, and forming at least a portion of the display component **150**.

As illustrated in FIG. **14B**, the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** are combined and disposed to face each other. At this time, the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** may be bonded by a bonding agent and the like, e.g., the bonding layer **181** provided in a region other than the display part **180**. The bonding layer **181** may be provided on at least one of the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** prior to combining the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** to face each other.

As illustrated in FIG. **14C**, the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** are subdivided by cutting into six portions. As illustrated in FIG. **14D**, for example, six display devices **10** are obtained. This state is the state illustrated in FIG. **13A**.

Then, as illustrated in FIG. **13B**, at least a portion of the wiring substrate **130** is inserted and fixed between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** outside the display part **180**.

Thus, in regard to manufacturing steps, it is advantageous that manufacturing the display devices by a method making multiple display devices from a larger sheet cuts the first and second sheets **110f** and **120f**, which form the first and second substrates **110** and **120**, at the same position. Therefore, the end faces of the first and second substrates **110** and **120** are aligned at peripheral portions of the display device **10**, and the connection pads **160** provided on at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120** are not exposed at the surface.

At this time, the wiring substrate **130** may be inserted between the first and second substrates **110** and **120** in a state

in which at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120** is lifted upward or downward using a vacuum chuck, etc. In addition to such a method, a gap between the first and second substrates **110** and **120** may be increased by blowing a gas such as air between the end faces of the first and second substrates **110** and **120** and then inserting the wiring substrate **130** therebetween.

After inserting the wiring substrate **130** between the first and second substrates **110** and **120**, the wiring substrate **130** may be fixed by a method using thermal compression bonding, pressurized compression bonding, pressurized thermal compression bonding, ultrasonic compression bonding, or various bonding agents or conductive resins; a method using a conductive resin and a bonding agent; a method using an anisotropic conducting film; or any of these methods alone or in combination, etc.

In the method illustrated in FIGS. **12A** and **12B**, the wiring substrate **130** is first bonded to the first substrate **110**. Therefore, such a method cannot be easily applied to a method that makes multiple devices from a larger sheet such as that illustrated in FIGS. **14A** to **14D**. The method illustrated in FIGS. **13A** and **13B**, however, easily combines with a manufacturing method that makes multiple devices from a larger sheet and is advantageous in regard to production efficiency.

First Example

A display device **11** according to a first example of this embodiment is an active matrix-driven liquid crystal display device. The overall configuration is similar to the display device **10** illustrated in FIGS. **1** to **2B**.

Namely, the display device **11** of the first example of the invention includes a flexible first substrate **110** and a flexible second substrate **120**. The first substrate **110** is a TFT array substrate. The second substrate **120** is a counter substrate provided to face the TFT array substrate. A flexible printed circuit board is used as the wiring substrate **130**.

There is provided: a seal (bonding layer) **181** which surrounds the display part **180** between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120**; a liquid crystal layer (display component) **150** surrounded by the first substrate **110**, the second substrate **120**, and the bonding layer **181**; connection pads **160** formed on the first substrate **110**; and the wiring substrate **130** connected to the connection pads **160**. A portion of the wiring substrate **130** is interposed between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** in the connection region **190** outside the display part **180**.

FIGS. **15A** and **15B** are schematic views illustrating the configuration of a substrate used in the display device according to the first example of the invention.

Namely, FIG. **15A** is a schematic view illustrating pixel units and connection pads of the substrate, and FIG. **15B** is a cross-sectional view along line B-B' of FIG. **15A**.

As illustrated in FIG. **15A**, multiple scanning lines **210**, multiple signal lines **220** provided orthogonal to the scanning lines **210**, TFTs **230** provided at each portion where the scanning lines **210** and the signal lines **220** intersect, and pixel electrodes **240** connecting to the TFTs **230** are provided on the first substrate **110**. In other words, the display device is a matrix display device in which the pixel electrodes **240** are disposed in a matrix configuration. The region in which the pixel electrodes **240** are provided corresponds to the display part **180**.

The connection region **190** is provided in a portion outside the display part **180**. The connection pads **160** are provided in the connection region **190**.

In this specific example, each of the scanning lines **210** connects to a scanning line circuit **211**, and each of the signal lines **220** connects to a signal line circuit **221**. The scanning line circuit **211** and the signal line circuit **221** connect to the connection pads **160** by wiring **212** and **222**. However, at least one of the scanning line **210** and the signal line **220** may connect directly to the connection pad **160** without providing either of the scanning line circuit **211** and the signal line circuit **221**.

In one pixel region illustrated in FIG. **15B**, a gate electrode **231** of the TFT **230** connects to the scanning line **210**, a source electrode **232** connects to the signal line **220**, and a drain electrode **233** connects to the pixel electrode **240**. The drain electrode **233** connects to a not-illustrated supplemental capacitance (storage capacitance). The supplemental capacitance connects to a not-illustrated supplemental capacitance line. The pixel electrode **240** is provided above the layer in which the TFT **230** is formed via a passivation **234**. The scanning line **210**, the signal line **220**, the TFT **230**, and the pixel electrode **240** are provided on a resin substrate **111**. An undercoat layer **113** may be provided on the resin substrate **111**.

An example of a method for forming the first substrate **110** will now be described.

First, a flexible substrate made of a transparent and highly heat-resistant member such as polyethersulfone, cyclic polyolefin, and the like is used as the resin substrate **111** forming the first substrate **110**. As described above, the thickness thereof may be, for example, about 30 μm to 300 μm . For example, in the case where a sheet having a thickness of 100 μm or less is used, the steps that form the display device can be executed in a state in which the resin substrate **111** is fixed on a substrate made of, for example, glass and the like, which does not deform easily, using an adhesive, etc.

First, a single layer or stacked layers of inorganic films such as a silicon oxide film, a silicon nitride film, and a silicon oxynitride film is formed on the resin substrate **111** by plasma CVD (Chemical Vapor Deposition) and the like as the undercoat layer **113**.

The scanning line **210** and the gate electrode **231** are formed on the undercoat layer **113**. At this time, metal such as Mo, W, Ta, Al, and Ti, alloys thereof, or stacked films thereof may be used as the material of the scanning line **210** and the gate electrode **231**. The scanning line **210** and the gate electrode **231** are formed by forming a film of the material recited above on the undercoat layer **113** by a method such as sputtering, then forming a pattern of a photoresist using photolithography, performing patterning by wet etching using acid and the like or by dry etching such as RIE (Reactive Ion Etching) with the photoresist as a mask.

Then, for example, a film forming a gate insulation film **235**, a film forming a semiconductor layer **236**, and a film forming a channel protection layer **237** are continuously formed using plasma CVD. A single layer or stacked layers of a silicon nitride film, a silicon oxide film, and a silicon oxynitride film may be used as the gate insulation film **235**. A hydrogenated amorphous silicon film formed using a gas including silane and hydrogen as source-material gases may be used as the semiconductor layer **236**. A silicon oxide film or a silicon nitride film may be used as the channel protection layer **237**. At this time, the temperature of the resin substrate **111** during film formation may be controlled not to exceed the glass transition temperature of the resin substrate **111**.

The channel protection layer **237** is formed by patterning using photolithography with wet etching by hydrofluoric acid and the like or dry etching such as RIE. After patterning the channel protection layer **237**, plasma CVD is used to form an

amorphous silicon layer doped with phosphorus (P) to make an ohmic contact. Then, metal such as Mo, W, Ta, Al, and Ti, alloys thereof, or stacked films thereof are formed by sputtering as a conducting film forming the source electrode **232**, the drain electrode **233**, and the signal line **220**.

The conducting film recited above and the amorphous silicon layer therebelow are patterned by dry etching such as RIE similarly to the patterning of the gate electrode **231**. After forming the source electrode **232** and the drain electrode **233**, a silicon nitride film is formed by plasma CVD as the passivation **234**, and a contact hole **238** for connecting to the drain electrode **233** is made by photolithography. The etching may be wet etching by hydrofluoric acid and the like or dry etching such as RIE. Then, a transparent electrode material such as ITO (Indium Tin Oxide) is formed by sputtering, and patterning is performed by photolithography to form the pixel electrode **240**.

The connection pad **160** of the connection region **190** may be formed of, for example, the metal of the same layer as at least one of the scanning line **210** and the signal line **220**. Also, wiring providing a connection from the scanning line **210** and the signal line **220** to the connection pad **160**, via the scanning line circuit **211** and/or the signal line circuit **221** or not via the same, may use the metal of the same layer as at least one of the scanning line **210** and the signal line **220**. A transparent electrode material, e.g., the same layer as the pixel electrode **240**, may be provided on the upper face of the connection pad **160** to improve the contact.

In this example, a liquid crystal is used for the display component **150**. Therefore, alignment processing is performed on the first substrate **110** for the molecular alignment of the liquid crystal. In other words, for example, a polyimide film is formed by printing on the display part **180** of the first substrate **110** as an alignment film, and rubbing processing is performed by rubbing with a cloth in a prescribed direction.

On the other hand, a substrate of the same material as the first substrate **110** may be used as the second substrate **120**. Using substrates of the same material and the same thickness as the first and second substrates **110** and **120** provides a liquid crystal cell having a neutral surface at about the center of the first and second substrates **110** and **120**, providing an advantage that cracks do not easily occur in the TFT **230**, the wiring (such as the scanning line **210**, the signal line **230**, and the wiring to the connection pad **160**), etc., during bending.

Heat treatment may be performed on at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120** to provide substantially the same thermal history, etc., to the first and second substrates **110** and **120**.

A black matrix or a color filter layer may be formed on the second substrate **120** using printing or photolithography. Then, a transparent electrode is formed similarly to that of the first substrate **110** in a region to cover the display part **180**. In other words, the transparent electrode of the second substrate **120** forms a counter electrode that faces the pixel electrodes **240** of the first substrate **110**. The black matrix and the color filter layer may be provided on the first substrate **110**.

The transparent electrode of the second substrate **120** may be provided not to jut exceedingly from the region of the seal to prevent shorts between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120**.

A polyimide film is formed by printing also on the second substrate **120**, and rubbing processing is performed by rubbing with a cloth in a prescribed direction.

After that, the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** are disposed to face each other across a spacing which is constant. To this end, spacers for keeping the spacing as a constant may be formed at this time on, for example, the first

15

substrate **110**. At this time, the spacers may be formed by spin-coating a photosensitive resin and forming a columnar structure by photolithography. Alternatively, spacers formed of an insulative material in spheres having a constant diameter may be dispersed on at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120**.

A bonding agent forming the bonding layer **181** may be formed by screen printing, by a dispenser, etc., in the peripheral portion of the display part **180** on at least one of the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120**.

A prescribed amount of the liquid crystal is dropped on the inside of the bonding agent, and the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** are adhered together in a vacuum. When the positional alignment of the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** is completed, the bonding agent is cured by heating, UV irradiation, etc.

As another method, a bonding agent having a prescribed configuration may be provided on the first and second substrates **110** and **120**. Subsequently, the bonding agent is cured and the first and second substrates **110** and **120** are bonded. Then, the liquid crystal is injected between the first and second substrates **110** and **120**.

Then, polarizer may be adhered to each of the first and second substrates **110** and **120** if necessary to form each liquid crystal cell.

The steps described above can form one liquid crystal cell from one first substrate **110** and one second substrate **120**, and can collectively form multiple liquid crystal cells from the first and second sheets **110f** and **120f** forming the first and second substrates **110** and **120** by the method that makes multiple devices from a larger sheet illustrated in FIGS. **14A** to **14D**.

In the case where the method that makes multiple devices from a larger sheet is used, the first and second substrates **110** and **120** are then cut to form each liquid crystal cell. At this time, the first and second substrates **110** and **120** and, if provided, the polarizer can be collectively cut using, for example, an infrared laser such as a CO₂ laser, an ultraviolet laser using a third harmonic or fourth harmonic YAG, etc.

The wiring substrate **130** (flexible printed circuit board) is mounted on each of the liquid crystal cells thus obtained. At this time, the connection pads **160** of the first substrate **110** are covered by the second substrate **120**. Therefore, the flexible printed circuit board is mounted in a state in which a portion of the second substrate **120** is lifted using, for example, a vacuum chuck, etc.

An anisotropic conducting film, for example, may be used for the connection. For example, the anisotropic conducting film is temporarily attached to the connection face of the flexible printed circuit board toward the first substrate **110**, and the flexible printed circuit board is stacked on the connection pads **160** of the first substrate **110**. The second substrate **120** is disposed to cover the flexible printed circuit board, and a heated blade is pressed from above while performing positional alignment to perform thermal compression bonding.

At this time, in a structure in which the second substrate **120** is not provided on the flexible printed circuit board as in conventional (comparative) art, it was necessary to perform thermal compression bonding, for example, in a state in which a shock-absorbing material such as a plastic film was laid on the flexible printed circuit board to uniformly provide pressure and heat. Conversely, in the case of the display device **11** of this example, the second substrate **120** is disposed on the flexible printed circuit board. Therefore, the

16

second substrate **120** performs the role of the shock-absorbing material, providing the advantage that the shock-absorbing material is unnecessary.

It is possible to simultaneously perform the connection of the first and second substrates **110** and **120** and the flexible printed circuit board by, for example, disposing a thermoset bonding agent between the second substrate **120** and the flexible printed circuit board during the compression bonding.

The flexible printed circuit board may be connected to, for example, a drive circuit and the like of the display device by a connector. A flexible backlight and the like, for example, may be disposed on the backside of the first substrate **110**, and thereby, the flexible display device **11** according to this example is completed. The backlight may be omitted.

The first and second substrates **110** and **120** are mutually adhered by the bonding layer **181** and therefore deform as a single body when bent.

On the other hand, the flexible printed circuit board is formed of an opaque substrate such as, for example, polyimide and has a different Young's modulus than that of the array substrate and the counter substrate. Therefore, the bending amount is different under the same force during bending of the display device, and separation may occur between the flexible printed circuit board and the first substrate **110**. However, in the display device **11** according to this example, the connection portion of the flexible printed circuit board is disposed between the first and second substrates **110** and **120**, which act as a single body. Therefore, the flexible printed circuit board also behaves as a single body with the first and second substrates **110** and **120** on the connection pads **160**. Therefore, separation does not easily occur.

Thus, the display device **11** according to this example suppressed separation of the connection portion.

The materials, structures, and formation methods of the first and second substrates **110** and **120**, the wiring (the scanning line **210** and the signal line **220**), the TFT **230**, the pixel electrode **240**, the connection pad **160**, the bonding layer **181**, and the display component **150** of the invention are not limited to the specific examples described above.

For example, although the TFT **230** is formed directly on a plastic substrate in this example, a TFT formed by transfer also may be used. In addition to amorphous silicon, polysilicon polycrystallized by laser annealing, an oxide semiconductor such as ZnO and the like or an organic semiconductor such as pentacene and the like may be used as the semiconductor material in the TFT **230**. In the case where polysilicon is used as the semiconductor material, for example, a portion of a drive circuit of drivers and the like may be formed outside the display part **180** of the first substrate **110**. In such a case, wiring connects the drive circuit of the drivers and the like to the connection pad **160**.

The order of the steps described above is interchangeable, and steps may be performed simultaneously. For example, the order of the mounting step of the flexible printed circuit board, the cutting step of the first and second substrates, steps that adhere the polarizer, etc., is interchangeable.

Second Example

A display device **12** according to a second example of this embodiment is an active matrix-driven organic EL display device. The overall configuration is similar to that of the display device **10** illustrated in FIGS. **1** to **2B**.

Namely, the display device **12** includes: a flexible first substrate **110**; a flexible second substrate **120** provided to face the first substrate **110**; a display part **180** provided on the

flexible first substrate **110**; and a wiring substrate **130** connected to a connection pad **160** provided on at least one of the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120**, at least a portion of the wiring substrate **130** being interposed between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** outside the display part **180**. A display component **150** to emit light is provided between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** in the display part **180**.

Thus, the display device **12** according to this example is an example in which the display component **150** emits light and an organic EL is used in the display component **150**.

An array substrate is used as the first substrate **110**, and a sealing substrate is used as the second substrate **120**.

A method similar to the method performed for the first substrate **110** in the first example may be used as the method for forming the TFT **230** on the first substrate **110**.

In this case, birefringent materials such as PET, PEN, and the like may be used as the first substrate **110** in addition to the substrate described in the first example. By using a top-emission structure, an opaque or colored plastic substrate, metal substrate such as SUS (stainless steel), etc., also may be used.

FIGS. **16a** and **16b** are schematic views illustrating the configuration of pixel units of the substrate used in the display device according to the second example of the invention.

Namely, FIG. **16A** is a schematic view illustrating pixel units of the substrate, and FIG. **16B** is a cross-sectional view along line C-C' of FIG. **16A**.

As illustrated in the structure of FIG. **16A**, multiple scanning lines **610**, multiple signal lines **600** provided orthogonal to the scanning lines **610**, first TFTs **580** provided at each portion where the scanning lines **610** and the signal lines **600** intersect, and second TFTs **590** connected to a power supply line **620** and the first TFTs **580** are provided on the first substrate **110**. An anode **520** connected to the second TFT **590** provides current to an organic EL layer **630**.

In the pixel of the first substrate **110** illustrated in FIG. **16B**, the anode **520** is provided instead of the pixel electrode of the first example. ITO and the like may be used as the material of the anode **520**. A reflecting electrode formed by stacking ITO, Ag, and ITO in order may be used in the case where a top-emission structure is used.

A hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, a light emitting layer **540**, an electron transport layer, an electron injection layer, and a cathode **550** are provided by vacuum vapor deposition and the like on the anode **520**. Disposing of the light emitting layer can be realized by a method such as masked vapor deposition, and bumps **530** may be formed of a photosensitive resin and the like if necessary.

After forming the cathode **550**, the first and second substrates **110** and **120** are adhered to each other by a seal formed around the display part **180** in a dry atmosphere. A desiccant may be inserted between the first and second substrates **110** and **120** to prevent deterioration of the organic EL element due to water.

By adhering a circular polarizer to the second substrate **120**, it is possible to prevent degradation of the image quality due to reflected light. In such a case, the polarizer may be adhered prior to the cut-out step, and the cut-out can be performed collectively by a laser and the like. Therefore, steps that adhere the polarizer can be simplified.

The display device **12** according to this example having such a structure also can suppress separation of the connection portion.

Second Embodiment

A method for manufacturing a display device according to a second embodiment of the invention is a method for manu-

facturing a display device including: a flexible first substrate **110**; a flexible second substrate **120** provided to face the first substrate **110**; a display part **180** having a display component **150** disposed between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** to produce at least one of an optical characteristic change and a light emission; and a wiring substrate **130** connected to a connection pad **160** provided on at least one of the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120**. The assembly of the first and second substrates **110** and **120** and the wiring substrate **130** is distinctive and therefore will be described.

FIG. **17** is a flowchart illustrating the method for manufacturing the display device according to the second embodiment of the invention.

In the method for manufacturing the display device according to this embodiment illustrated in FIG. **17**, first, the display component **150** is disposed in the display part **180** between the first and second substrates **110** and **120**, and the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** are disposed to face each other (step **S110**).

At least a portion of the wiring substrate **130** is inserted between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** outside the display part **180**. The wiring substrate **130** is fixed to at least one of the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** (step **S120**).

In step **S110** recited above, the order of disposing the display component **150** in the display part **180** between the first and second substrates **110** and **120** and disposing the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** is arbitrary.

In other words, as described above, the bonding agent is provided in a prescribed configuration on the first and second substrates **110** and **120**, a prescribed amount of the liquid crystal is dropped on the inside of the bonding agent, and then the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** are adhered to each other in a vacuum to dispose the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** to face each other. At this time, the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** can be bonded. Alternatively, a bonding agent having a prescribed configuration may be provided on the first and second substrates **110** and **120**. Subsequently, the bonding agent may be cured to dispose the first and second substrates **110** and **120** facing each other. Then, the liquid crystal may be injected between the first and second substrates **110** and **120**.

An organic EL layer, i.e., the display component **150**, may be provided in, for example, the display part **180** of the first substrate **110** in the case where the display component **150** is, for example, an organic EL element. Then, the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** can be disposed facing each other.

Although the first and second substrates **110** and **120** are disposed facing each other in step **S110**, the first and second substrates **110** and **120** may be bonded at this time. The bond of the first and second substrates **110** and **120** may be performed in step **S120** or after step **S120**.

When inserting at least a portion of the wiring substrate **130** between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** in step **S120**, at least a portion of the wiring substrate **130** may be inserted between the first and second substrates **110** and **120** in a state in which at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120** is lifted upward or downward using, for example, a vacuum chuck, etc., to increase the spacing between the first and second substrates **110** and **120**.

The wiring substrate **130** is fixed on at least one of the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120**.

The method for manufacturing the display device recited above may use a method that makes multiple devices from a

19

larger sheet as that illustrated in FIGS. 14A to 14D, or may use a method that makes a single device.

In the case where the method that makes multiple devices from a larger sheet is used, as described above, the first and second substrates **110** and **120** can be collectively cut. At this time, the end faces of the first and second substrates **110** and **120** can be cut in substantially the same plane.

Thus, the method for manufacturing the display device according to this embodiment may further include a step that collectively cuts at least a portion of the substrate forming the first substrate **110** (for example, the first sheet **110f**) and the substrate forming the second substrate **120** (for example, the second sheet **120f**) between step **S110** and step **S120**.

The step that collectively cuts at least a portion of the substrate forming the first substrate **110** and the substrate forming the second substrate **120** may be a step that cuts the substrate forming the first substrate **110** and the substrate forming the second substrate **120** such that the end faces of at least portions of the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **120** form substantially the same plane.

Such a method for manufacturing the display device according to this embodiment can suppress separation of the connection portion.

As described above, the method for manufacturing the display device according to this embodiment provides an advantage that a shock-absorbing material is unnecessary during thermal compression bonding of the wiring substrate **130** to at least one of the first and second substrates **110** and **120**.

Hereinabove, embodiments of the invention are described with reference to specific examples. However, the invention is not limited to these specific examples. For example, one skilled in the art may appropriately select specific configurations of components of the display device and the method for manufacturing the same from known art and similarly practice the invention. Such practice is included in the scope of the invention to the extent that similar effects thereto are obtained.

Further, any two or more components of the specific examples may be combined within the extent of technical feasibility; and are included in the scope of the invention to the extent that the purport of the invention is included.

Moreover, all display devices and methods for manufacturing the same that can be obtained by an appropriate design modification by one skilled in the art based on the display devices and the methods for manufacturing the same described above as embodiments of the invention also are within the scope of the invention to the extent that the purport of the invention is included.

Furthermore, various modifications and alterations within the spirit of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art. All such modifications and alterations should therefore be seen as within the scope of the invention.

The invention claimed is:

1. A display device comprising:

a flexible first substrate including a display region and a connection region provided outside of the display region, a connection pad being provided on the first substrate in the connection region;

a flexible second substrate provided facing the first substrate;

the display region including a display component disposed between the second substrate and the display region of the first substrate, the display component configured to produce at least one of an optical characteristic change or a light emission;

20

a wiring substrate, at least a portion of the wiring substrate being interposed between the second substrate and the connection region of the first substrate outside of the display region, the portion of the wiring substrate being bonded with the connection region of the first substrate, and the connection pad extending between the first substrate and the wiring substrate such that the first substrate and the wiring substrate are directly connected to the connection pad on opposite sides of the connection pad;

a first bonding layer bonding the first substrate and the second substrate outside the display region; and

a second bonding layer provided between the portion of the wiring substrate and the second substrate to bond directly the portion of the wiring substrate and the second substrate, the second bonding layer extending only on a side of the wiring substrate facing the second substrate,

the second substrate having an inner face facing a side of the first substrate and an outer face facing opposite to the inner face,

the inner face including a first edge on a side of the wiring substrate,

the outer face including a second edge on a side of the wiring substrate, and

the portion of the wiring substrate being between the first edge and the first substrate and between the second edge and the first substrate, and

wherein the wiring substrate includes a protrusion and at least a portion of the protrusion is buried in at least one of the first and second substrates.

2. The device according to claim **1**, wherein a polarizer is adhered to at least one of the first and second substrates.

3. The device according to claim **1**, wherein at least one of the first substrate and the second substrate is transparent.

4. The device according to claim **1**, wherein at least one of the first substrate and the second substrate includes at least one selected from the group consisting of polyethersulfone, cyclic polyolefin, polyethylene terephthalate, and polyethylene naphthalate.

5. The device according to claim **1**, wherein the wiring substrate includes at least one selected from the group consisting of polyimide, polyester, and epoxy resin.

6. The device according to claim **1**, wherein the wiring substrate performs, on the first substrate and the second substrate, at least one of an electrical signal input, an electrical signal output, a power supply current input, and a power supply current output.

7. The device according to claim **1**, wherein the wiring substrate includes a wiring on a face on the first substrate side.

8. The device according to claim **1**, further comprising an insulative separation layer provided between the first substrate and the second substrate,

the display component including a first component provided between the first substrate and the separation layer, and a second component provided between the second substrate and the separation layer.

9. The device according to claim **1**, wherein the first substrate includes a plurality of thin film transistors disposed in a matrix configuration, and a pixel electrode connected to the plurality of thin film transistors.

10. The device according to claim **1**, wherein the first substrate includes a plurality of band-shaped first electrodes aligned in a first direction, and the second substrate includes a plurality of band-shaped second electrodes aligned in a direction intersecting the first direction.

11. The device according to claim 1, wherein the display component includes a layer where at least one of a refractive index, optical activity, scattering property and absorptance changes based on a provided electrical signal.

12. The device according to claim 1, wherein the display component includes a liquid crystal. 5

13. The device according to claim 1, wherein the display component includes an organic EL.

14. The device according to claim 1, wherein multiple connection pads are provided on the first substrate, and multiple protrusions are provided at a surface of the wiring substrate to face the first substrate so as to be sunk between each of the multiple connection pads. 10

15. The device according to claim 14, wherein each protrusion is provided at a surface of the wiring substrate to face the second substrate and is buried in the second substrate. 15

16. The device according to claim 1, wherein the second bonding layer includes non-conductive regions.

17. The device according to claim 1, further comprising a conducting film to connect the wiring substrate to the connection pad. 20

18. The device according to claim 1, wherein a first position of the first edge in a direction from the display region toward the connection region is positioned at a second position of the second edge in the direction from the display region toward the connection region. 25

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